WINTER GARDEN. THIS EVINING THE BLACK CROOK-Occar Page

THIS EVENING M. Haste, the Homonias THE IN-DASSET TRICK and HUMAN HEAD PLOATING IN THE

NEW YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING-GRIFFITH GAUNT, Or, JEALOUST, M. K. Korimor, Mr. Kara Smite, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mrs. Combres EROADWAY THEATER.

THIS EVENING - RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS
THE EVENING - RELLY & LEON'S MINSTREL TROUPS
No. 700 Breader - MONSTREE TEIP AROUND THE WORLD WALLACE'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING-THE BIVALS, Mr. Frederick Robinson, M. John Gibert, Mr. Charles Fisher, bliss Madeline Heuriques, Mrs. Ve

THE EVENING BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TRIP TO

OPEN DAILY-Curiodizes in Natural History

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING -PANTOMIME OF JACK AND GILL will
TWO POPULAR PIECES.

THIS EVENING-FRENCH OPERA-ZAMPA. Deog. of Mona

Business Notices.

MALABIA EVERYWHERE.

garely has there been assesson as fruitful as this of malarious dis-cases. Not only on the prefries and in the valleys of the West; no merely in all the old haunts of Fever and Ague and Billious Remittent Fever have these prostrating diseases been unusually virulent; but they have extended to towns and cities never before infested with them, and have even ascended the mountains and stracked thousand of people supposed to have been placed by the laws of Nature above their reach. Hence we are compelled to admit that a fatal element pervades the Universal Air this season, and should at once report to the only approved preventive of its consequences, next arrange stomach sixtages,

a tonic so potent, an anti-septic so perfect, an alterative so irresistible, and a stimulant so pure, that it coubles the human system to resist and fleaffle all the predisposing causes of disease. With the confidence that one clathed in incombostible garments might move among biasing raise medicine may walk a faver-accorded district fearless of it Smallubricon atmosphere. The intermittents and remittents at presents of general in all parts of the country may be but the forerunners of a BOSTRTIER'S DITTERS

for a successful battle with the maphilic censes of all epidemia. Be wise in time. Sold everywhere - New-York World Nov. 6, 1955.

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tale cure for cought, cold, infloence, hourseness, difficult breathing and all affections of the threat bearthist tobes and longs leading to assumption. THE HONET OF HOARHOUND spoties all irritation THE TAR OF BALK OF GIRNAD penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. 50c. per bottle. For sale by all Druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent. No. 44 Cedar-st., N. V.

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New-Work Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in eir Alvertisements at as carly an hour as possible. If ecceived after

To On the inside pages of this morning's issue will be found the Literary Notices, the Civil and Criminal Court Reports, Monetary Matters, the Markets, and some in-

The form of precedure against Mr. Eyre for the execution of George William Gordon, has beendetermined on by the Jamaica Committee. The ex-Governor is to be indicted for murder, and the machinery of the law for bringing him to trial will, no doubt, be immediately set in motion.

The Gwin correspondence we publish elsewhere this morning will be read with interest. It fully exposes the scheming of the distinguished "Duke" in the celebrated colonization project, which, according to the ideas and sanguine hopes of the ex-Senator and ex-Rebel, was to prove the "salvation" of Maximilian's empire. Pity that so enlightened a "policy," so splandid and promising a speculation, should have met with such signal and grievous miscarriage

We call attention to the case of Charles G. Lockwood agt. The New-York Central Railroad Company. which was tried before Judge Smalley, in the United States Circuit Court, and which is reported in another column. The Court of Appeals of this State has had the question in this case before it frequently: but its opinions have been so diffuse, and the members of the Court have so divided in opinion, that the legal trumpet there bloweth a most uncertain sound. The decision of Judge Smalley restores the true principle of the law, when he declares that public policy will not permit these companies to relieve themselves by private stipulation from the legitimate duties which they owe the public, and which are required from them by the very object of their creation. And the jury thought o, too; as they assessed the plaintiff's damages at the full amount he asked-\$25,000. The public will, therefore, take note that they have rights which corporations are bound to respect, and that a violation of those rights subjects the offender to exemplary damages. Credit is due to Messrs. George Shea and Truman Smith, the plaintiff's counsel, for an argument which achieved so unusual a legal success of such public importance.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Washingon, on Tuesday, stated that "Gen. Grant's Order No. 44, issued last July, it has been ascertained on nouir, has not been revoked by either the President or the Secretary of War; nor has Gen. Grant, stated, done so. It is said. however, that the General has merely written a letter o Major-fien. Sheridan, advising that it be not strictenforced, now that the Civil Rights bill is in operaon, as under its provisions the judicial tribunals are to all complaints." Just before going to press with Wednesday's paper, a special telegram was entirely contradicted this received which assertion, quoting Grant's letter to Sherhave published, revokes General Orders No. 3 and No. 44, expressly upon the ground that they are nullified by the President's proclamations. It is also understood that Gen. Grant is convinced of the necessity of his orders, and does not accept the responsibil-

Now, we would ask where the Washington agent of the Associated Press "inquired," and who gave an answer so far from the truth! Is the President desirous of escaping from the odium of an act which almost makes impossible punishment of the frequent outrages on Freedmen in Louisians, and the massacre in New-Orleans! Has there been an attempt to suppress the truth in this case as Gen. Sheridan's dispatch was suppressed? We should like to know who ends these falsehoods from Washington.

ity of their revocation.

MEXICO-JUAREZ-ORTEGA.

A Washington dispatch says: "The Government has information that Gen. Sheridan is on the Kio Grande in person, and consequently was on hand to enforce his order relating to Order, who endeavors to cross into Mexico to set up his claims as the Constitutional President of the Republic. The course of Gen. Sheridan in presenting Ortega from crossing the line is fully approved here."

- Ortega is not accused nor suspected of any violation of our laws, nor of any offense against our Government, save as it may be deemed an offense to assert his claim to be the Constitutional President, ad interim, of his own country. And, unless the bloody precedent established by Mayor Monroe at New-Orleans is to be followed, we cannot see how our Government should assume to dispose of Ortega's pretensions thus summarily on this side of the Rio

Let us call attention to a few historical facts:

Benito Juarez first acceded to the Presidency in 1857, by virtue of this article of the Mexican Consti-

"ART S2. If from any cause whatsoever, the election for resident is not beld and published by the 1st day of December, y which time the vacancy should have been filled, or that the andidate elect should fail to enter upon the performance of his attes, the term of the previous President, nevertheless, ceases, at the Supreme Executive power, during the interim, will vest the President of the Supreme Court of Justice."

Juarez was President of the Supreme Court when the Presidency of the Republic became vacant, and thus succeeded to the Presidency, to which he was afterward legally chosen for a full term of four years. Ortega was thereupon made President of the Supreme Court-that is, Chief-Justice. He had just before been elected Governor of the State of Zacatecas; and, in the stormy times which soon ensued, when the Courts were virtually suspended and the country in

held, the four years' term of Juarez's Presidency. On that day, he addressed Juarez, through his Minister, Lerdo de Tejada, saking at what time the former would surrender to him the Presidency, in accordance with the constitutional provision above quoted. Tejada's official note contained these words:

The article thus cited is as follows: "Art. 83 - If the absence of the President be absolute, a new section will be held, in greardance with the provisions of Art. i. and the President, in this wise sleeted, will perform bi-notions until the last day of November of the fourth year from

Ortoga having been chosen Chief Justice in 1882, for full term of four years, there was no question then as to his being still the constitutional successor of Juares when his Presidency should clapse, and Tejada, in his letter above quoted, recognized him as such So, having to wait a year, with little or nothing to do, he concluded to make a journey to the United States, and did so; first obtaining a liceuse or permit from Negrote, Juares's Secretary at War. And now, 16turning to his country, he is met by two arbitrary decrees of Juaces, one ignoring his [Ortoga's] claim to be respected as President pro tem. of the Republic and constituting himself [Juarez] President indefinitely, after this eminently Mexican fashion:

nitely, after this emittently Mexican fashion:

"Thirds: I mammon as it is impossible for an election to be held on account of the war, and as the President of the Supreme Court were he to enter upon exercise of the functions of the executive office, would its so for an indefinite period of time, it becomes mechanize to extend his powers beyond the limit prescribed by a literal construction of the Constitution.

"Fourthly: That, by the supreme law of meansity for the conservation of the Government, the prolongation of the term of office of the Fresident, and of his substitute, would be more conformation to the apirit of the Government being without a would avoid the possibility of the Government being without a head, or the occation of viral familionaries, operating one in the office of the President and or according to the Constitution, insamuch as conformable to the spirit of the Constitution, insamuch as would avoid the possibility of the Government being without head, or the creation of riral functionaries, operating one in the absence of the other, and, moreover, because, conformably the popular vote, the President of the Expublic was shorter principly and directly, to exercise the functions of the exercise tries, while the President of the Supreme Court was elects primarily and directly, to exercise judicial functions, those the executive being intrusted to him, secondarily and at interval.

in the case of absolute mechanity.

"Fighty And considering that the present case is not provided for in the Constitution, and that the interpretation of the provisions and aprit of the Constitution belongs exclusively the logislative power, and that the laws of December 11, 1881, confirmed by repeated votes of confidence by the National Congress, has merasted the President with power, not abblected it ordinary constitutional rules, by which he passesses plenar power to do and perform all acts which he may judge propeduring againing circumstances unrestricted saves as to the safety.

power to do and perform all sets which he may judge proper during existing circumstances, unrestricted save as to the salvation of the independence and integrity of the national territory, of the form of government established by the Constitution, and of the periodices and lower of reform:

It has pleased me to decree as follows:
ARTICLE L.—In the present condition of the war, it becomes necessary to extend, and are hereby extended, the functions of the President of the Regulation beyond the time ordinarily limited by the Constitution, until soids a period at which the Executive Covernment can be turned over to a President, duly elected at an election, which shall be held whenever the condition of the war shall admit of its being held constitutionally.

ART. II.—For a like reason, it becomes necessary to extend, and are hereby extended the functions of the person who holds the position of President of the Supreme Court of Justice, beyond the time ordinarily limited by the Constitution, is order that, should a vacancy occur in the Presidency of the Republic, he may be enabled to fill it as substitute.

For all of which I order this to be prizzed, published and circulated, that force be given the same.

Given at El Pase del Norte, this 8th day of Novamber, in the

For all of white force be given the same.
direct that force be given the same.
Given at El Paso del Norte, this 5th day of November, in the

To the citizen Sebastian Lerdo de Telada. -After this, it cannot, surely, be needful, that we consider Juaren's decrees of even date with the foregoing, deposing Ortega from the post of Chief-Justice,

and announcing that "A judicial inquisition will be had against him for a crime gainst good order, for that, while holding the position of a cueral in the army, he has resided permanent; and columnarily a foreign land, during the continuance of hastilities, without cense from the Government, thereby abandoning the army, its tandards, and the cause of the Republic."

-It is very plain that this pretext for proscription

was found because it was needed and sought. -Bear in mind that we do not care to demonstrate that Ortega is now rightful President of Mexico, nor that Juarez, after a fashion, is not. But we do insist that the facts above given afford excellent reasons why our Government should mind its own business and try to have our own country better governed before it undertakes to settle by summary process the claims of rival pretenders to the Presidency of

THE RUSSO-PRUSSIAN ALLIANCE. Considerable excitement has been produced all through Europe by an editorial article in the Paris Presse, on the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between Prussia and Russia. The article the substance of which is given in another column, speaks of the alliance, not as something probable, but as an accomplished fact. The main point of the alliance is said to be that Prussia will give aid to Russia, if the latter Power, in undertaking to solve the Eastern question, should encounter any other obstacle than the resistance of the Turks; while, on the other hand, Russia will assist Prussia, if any foreign power

should step in to prevent the solution of the German

The report of an actual conclusion of the alliance is ot yet confirmed by our advices from in. Patersburg nd Berlin, but the language of the official press of oth Russia and Prussia, for several weeks, leaves no doubt that pegotistions for such an alliance have been actively carried on, and that the best understanding most trustworthy source, that Russia had offered to the Government of Berlin to cede to Prussia so much of the territory of the kingdom of Poland as lies west of the Vistula, provided Prussia consented to the an. nexation of Eastern Gallicia to Russia, and allowed the Cabinet of St. Petersburg freedom in the East. The Polish paper defies the official papers of St. Petersburg and Berlin to deny the report if they can. Thus far no denial has been given. On the contrary, the Cable has informed us that the report of a failure

of the alliance is unfounded. The official papers of St. Petersburg and Berlin abound in open threats of disintegration against both Austria and Turkey. An organ of the Berlin Government says, in plain language, that in consequence of the appointment of the Baron von Beust as Austrian Minister, Prussia will make haste to complete the work of German unity. The Russian papers, with equal plainness, state that as the work of German unity is being carried through under the leadership of Prussia, it is becoming that Russia should undertake the task of uniting all the Sclavi under the rule of Russia. Of all the many Sclavic tribes which are now governed by Austria, none interests the Russians more than the Ruthenians (or Russinians) of Gallicia. They are more nearly related to the Russians than to the Poles; they have, encouraged by Russia, of late begun to emancipate themselves from the influence of the Poles; they constitute an actual, though oppressed, majority of the population of Gallicia. The Russans already talk of Ruthenians of Gallicia as a Russian Venetia, and this sentiment spreads with great rapidty all over Russia. The interest that is taken in the annexation of the Ruthenians to Russia is the more profound, as it will be the heaviest, blow that has yet been struck to the

Thus influences are at work at St. Petersburg and Berlin which irrepressibly push the two Governments toward an alliance and toward thefurther disintegration of Austria. Though it may be difficult to find out what result the negotiations for an alliance have thus far had, we believe it highly probable, and almost certain, that the formal announcement of the alliance will soon be made, and that poor Austria will, before the lapse of many months, find kerself in the midst of another war, with no hope whatever to come out victorions, or to escape without large territorial losses.

The citizens of the VIIth Aldermanic District coord part held by the French, he acted as Governor of Cacatecas and as Major-General in the National armies. In the latter capacity, he commanded in the Couling from the Major General in the National could not put in the field for the coming Change in State which acknowledged his away. He was here when the 30th of November, 1864, terminated, as held, the four years' term of Junear's Pseudiancy, on that day, he addressed Junear, through his acknowledged his away. He was here when the 30th of November, 1864, terminated, as held, the four years' term of Junear's Pseudiancy, on that day, he addressed Junear, through his fine contained to be mounted to him the Presidency, in accordance with the constitutional provision above quotading the took his office up to the present time, he mount took his office up to the present time, he mount took his office up to the present time, he mount took his office up to the present time, he mount took his office up to the present time, he mount took his office up to the present time, he mount took his office up to the present time, he mount took his office up to the present time, he mount took his office up to the present time, he mount took his office up to the present time, he mount took his office up to the present time, he mount took his office up to the present time, he mount took his office up to the present time, he mount took his office up to the present time, he mount took his office up to the present time, he formed as were and the contract of the Common Council, whose record as a present of the Council of the Cou

yors in return. He has voted, and to the end of his term will continue to vote, against every measure smacking of plunder. When we find that we have a man of sterling worth in a public office, our people must see to it that they do not lose the benefit of his services.

We would also call the attention of the citizens and taxpayers of the Twelfth Ward to the honest, consistent and energetic course of Councilman Stephen Roberts. Mr. Roberts has been a persistent opponent of "the Ring" from his entrance into the Board His services to our taxpayers entitle him either to be continued in his office for another year, or transferred to the Board of Aldermon. Mr. Roberts is a selfmade man. From a poor boy, by industry, hard work and strict integrity, he has made himself wealthy and respected wherever known.

We tell the people of this City that they cannot afford to lose the services of such men as Councilmen Christopher Pullman, William B. White, Stephen Roberts, Francis A. Thomas, Morris A. Tyng and George D. Kellogg.

THE CROPS.

The late crops of the season are now mostly housed. As was feared, the early frosts in the North-west, reaching southward to embrace one-third of the State of Illinois, did considerable damage to the Corn crop. Accounts from the section thus affected report much soft and immature corn. Throughout the country, however, the crop is above the average annual yield, though not so very large as was expected it would be three months ago.

The Potato crop is large; but unfortunately the tubers are infected with rot, so much so that dealers refuse to buy in large quantities, and prices are consequently low.

The Apple crop is fair in the Western States, and the fruit is of excellent quality. In the Middle and Eastern States, the yield is light. The Hop crop has been over-estimated.

not, as has been supposed, be unusually large, but will barely exceed the average harvest. Grapes are in fair supply, but of inferior quality.

In many localities, by reason of early frost, the fruit failed to ripen, and hence is dry and insipid. Good grapes are very scarce, and in great demand. Though we are without definite information on the

yield of the Bean crop, the high prices, active inquiry, and small supply indicate a short crop. The New-York market has never, hitherto, been so completely overrun with cattle, hogs and sheep, They are poured in upon us from all parts of the

West, where the supply seems to be inexhaustible; and both growers and dealers are auxious to sell at present prices, which are gradually settling to a lower basis. Turkeys were never before so abundant throughout

the country. Small poultry is also in full supply. Present high prices, therefore, are purely speculative, and must-eventually break down. The quantity of Butter made this Fall is truly enormous, and a vast supply is held by both dairymen and dealers, who have overheld themselves, and will now be compelled to reduce their stocks at lower figures, as the supply is quite too large to maintain present prices. The accumulation of Cheese even exceeds that of Butter, and must, for the same causes, experience a decline in price. Wool is in good supply. The shearing was larger than usual, and of fair quality. The army demand having ceased, the market is inactive, and has already expe rienced a marked decline.

The Cotton crop is coming in slowly and with great regularity. After overcoming the effects of defeclive seed, early frost, flood and drouth, the planter found relief in a most propitious Summer; in the early Autumn, the cotton-fields, from Texas to Virginia, promised an abundant yield of fine staple. Much of the cotton was late for the season, but the stalks were vigorous and of luxuriant growth, and, with a favorable Fall, would have produced up to the full average yield per acre. In ordinary seasons, with good seed and fair Spring and Summer weather, the cotton plant will attain a degree maturity by the 1st of September, that places it beyond serious damage by the army-worm, which usually appears in the Valley of the Mississippi about the second week in September. The stalk, being then well bolled, may be defoliated by the worm without having its product of fiber materially diminished. This year, however, the crop was fully three weeks week later, it appeared in great numbers in

late in arriving at maturity. The army-worm existed between the two great Powers. A recent made its appearance in the lower portion number of a Polish paper asserted to know, from the of Texas about the 1st of September. A Louisiana and Mississippi, and, before the middle of the month, had crossed Alabama into Georgia. Fields that had been planted with good seed, and were well cultivated, suffered but slight damage; but all late cotton in the low lands of the Gulf States was fearfully destroyed. Lands that on the 1st of the month promised a bale of 400 pounds to the acre, on the 20th of the same month presented a most barren prospect; on some, half a bale to the acre, on some, a quarter, on some, nothing will be gathered.

Middle and Northern Texas escaped with but slight injury; Arkansas, Northern Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and the country lying north of this line, were not infected by the insect. From the Yazoo Valley, we have most doleful accounts of the condition of affairs; both corn and cotton are reported to have failed. The reports of severe drouth and of early frosts seems to be nothing more than tricks of trade, and are untrustworthy. We are safe, therefore, in counting on a fair average crop for the area planted in those regions not visited by the "army-worm." These, however are not the best cotton lands, and hence the aggregate yield will fall short of our former estimates. While 2,500,000 bales would have been gathered under favorable circumstances, it is now doubtful whether the crop will reach 2,000,000 bales.

THE CONTESTED DISTRICTS.

We lately gave the number of contested Congress districts as six; but very recent facts have increased it to eight. The whole number, as far as ascertained.

Pennsylvania, XIIth District, the Hon. Charles Dennison, Democrat, elect, vs. James Archibald, contestant.

Ohio, XIIIth, Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, Democrat elect, vs. the Hon. Columbus Delano, contestant. Indiana, IId, the Hon. Michael C. Kerr, Democrat,

vs. Gen. Walter Q. Gresham, contestant. Indiana, IVth. W. S. Holman, Democrat, vs. Gen. Ira G. Grover, contestant. New-Jersey, IId, Charles Haight, Democrat, vs.

he Hon, Wm. N. Newell, contestant,

Maryland, Ist, Hiram McCulloch, Democrat, vs. Col. Samuel. A. Graham, contestant. Maryland, IId, Stevenson Archer vs. the Hop. John L. Thomas, contestant.

Maryland, IIId, the Hon. Charles E. Phelps, Democrat, vs. Joseph J. Stewart, contestant.

Railroad Company," composed of some of the most responsible and energetic business men of the State, whose purpose it is, if they call meet with proper en couragement, to immediately b. gin work on the survey and construction of the proposed road.

An arrangement has been made with the Key. Henry Ward Beecher, whereby he becomes a fortnightly contrib utor to the columns of The Examiner and Chronicle of this City. His contributions will be in the form of Sermonstan Lecture-Room Talks, reported expressly for that journal, revised by Mr. Beecher himself, and protected by copyright. The same out-speaking journal is also to receive early copies of all the sermons of the celebrated Spurgeon, and to publish the best paragraphs from them as fist as they are received.

The New-Orleans Tribune, in a column of editorial, advocates the election of Gen. B. F. Butler as President of the United States in 1868.

RISTORI AS ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.

There can be no doubt in the minds of porsons not blinded by the splender of a great reputation, that Misdame Ristori sometimes undertakes parts which are not suited to her powers. It may possibly be true that she is become ing wearied of the stage, that she is satisfied with her European laurels, and that she does not greatly care for those that grow in our American thickets; but this ennui can only affect her style, and not her conceptions. The conceptions probably remain the same that they have always been; it may be that, for an audience 3,000 miles from Paris, and speaking an unknown tongue, an andience, too, that is so intent on studying the book-of-the-play as to give neither attention nor applause to the artist, it is impossible to act with the same interest and onthusiasm as in Europe. But, nevertheless, a criticism which should apply to her rendering of a part in New-York, would apwith equal truth to the rendering of the same part in Paris. If her Medea is a barbarian, her Lady Macbeth a virage, her Adrienne Lecouvreur a soubrette, in America, 'tis most like they were the same in Europe; but it is easily possible that it mrsy not be thought worth while to give us all the delicate traits, the refinement of pains-taking, the elaboration of finish, that are absolutely essential in a city like Paris, where the audiences are thoroughly educated to good acting, and relentlessly exacting in their demands. But, whatever may be the explanation, there can be no doubt of the fact, that Ristori's reputation is rapidly assuming with us the character of a problem. If she was never better than she is now, if she was never truer, profounder, more delicate in her interpretations, how did she ever achieve her present position? to whom did the idea first suggest itself to set her up as a rival of Rachel? So long as she acted parts which Rachel never assumed, it was easy to say that her genius is altogether different, but when she steps holdly into the arena and offers us her interpretations of characters with which the name of Rachel is, we may almost say, pay, we will say without hesitation, sacredly entwined, then she forces us to declare that her genius is not only different from that of Rachel, but, in all the higher manifestations, is greatly

These words are forced from us by Madame Ristori's performance of Adrienne Lecouvreur, in which she sppeared for the first time in America on Monday evening We saw Rachel in this part on two occasions, and so pro found an impression did the truth and refinement of her acting make upon us, that we have no hesitation in comparing Madame Ristori's Adrienne, point by point, with that wonderful impersonation. To say truth, Rachel's Adrienne Lecouvreur was unapproachable, and it would argue a very facile disposition that could accept so opposite an interpretation as that of Ristori with quiet impar-In the first place, and this is of the greatest importance,

Ristori's conception of the character of Adricane seems to us all wrong. It is a thin, poor, superficial, and, what is worse, a commonplace understanding of one of the loveliest and most interesting characters of the modern drama. The play is so well known that to analyze the traits of this beautiful creation would be almost superfluous. It would seem as if, by any one who should read the play with ordinary attention, the earnestness, the tendorness, the nobie honor, the lofty pride, the sweet, unthinking spirit of sacrifice which make up the name of Adrienne, would make themselves felt, for these qualities shine about This would seem to be evident; but what shall we say of an actress, like Ristori, who sees in Admenne a ear of an actions, age Riston, who sees in Adricance ad-chatured, hearty, rather gashing and loud young man, with a decided talent for business, and so un-quorable physique? And what shall we say of an an-cace that can sit as admiringly under this remarkable formance, and applied it as wehemently at the end, as t were really great. Truly, one does not wonder that a state anxiety attacked recognition actions, should think with such easily setisfied people an actress should think pains thrown away, and do her loast for them instead of Admirable as "Adrienne Lecouvreur" is, as a close

y, it demands so many good actors that it is upt to ve a little tedious on the stage. During the whole of first act. Adrienne does not appear, and, indeed, the cond is well underway before that bright, longed-for re emerges from the dressing-room studying the m studying the not dilate upon the deliciencies of the company on the contrary, we will praise them for the general case and har-mony with which they set; albeit the case has a little higher flavor of rollicking than we had been led to look for higher flavor of rollicking than we had been led to look for among the nobility of that punctilions period. Semething of this effect is perhaps owing to the voices of the two noble ladies, which for harsh, unwearied monotony, excel all the voices it was ever our lot to hear. One may fancy that a whole act in which these voices are heard without interruption in a dialogue, that, as in-terpreted by these actors, demands a perpetual flow of bofsterous hilarity and spirits, would become rather tiresome, and, indeed, we think green never seemed a more agreeable color than it did when the baize curtain descended and promised us ten minutes freedom from high life in the first half of the eighteenth century. Fortunately, the next act brought us "Michonnet," which hart we seen saw, was in the hands of an excellent actor. high life in the first half of the eighteenth century. Fortunately, the next act brought us "Michonnet," which part, we seen asw, was in the hands of an excellent actor, Signor Bnti, and admirably did he sustain the difficult burden. Indeed, it would be hard to find an actor capable of bettering Signor Butis rendering. He looks it thoroughly; the honest, warm-hearted, faithful, bustling man, dear to us because he so truly and tenderly appreciates the character of Adrianne.

The first glimpse that is caught of Ristori as she comes upon the stage, tells us in a flash that our foreboding was correct. When we remember the dazzling splendor of Rachel's costume as Bajazet, and the exquisite way in which it was adapted to her tall and sheader figure, the difference between it and the costume of Ristori reveals the difference between the two women in a way to make us smile. When we saw Rachel, the Turkish dress seemed the only suitable, graceful, modest dress for all our

us smile. When we saw Rachel, the Turkish dress seemed the only suitable, graceful, modest dress for all our mothers and sisters. Eve might have fashloned her fig leaves so. This might have been the very dress the Graces brought to Venus when she emerged from the seafoam; but there was another charm Kachel's dress had beside its intrinsic beauty of design and splender of combined color. It had an antiquarian interest beside. It was the very dress—the quaint, faultastic imagination of those "tea-cup times of hood and hoop" as to what the Turkish dress might be like—which was actually worn by the great actresses of the time, when they played the part of Bajazet. It was as fine a piece of restoration in its way, as the robes and jeweiry of her Phedra, or, as the state-dress of Ristori in Elizabeth. But Ristori's containe as Bajazet is awkward and ill-designed. It increases the defects of her figure, its stoutness and its want of hight, and makes her look full as old as she probably is. Thus, her very first appearance disappoints. This is not our Adrienne, the nun-like, reserved creature absorbed in her art, among the heartless and the sneering hiding Adrience, the nun-like, reserved creature, absorbed in her art, among the heartless and the sneering hiding close the sweet secret of her love, and by her mere presence turning the green-room into a bely place. The first words she speaks dispel the last illusion. Breaking in upon her reverie, one of the chattering throng asks her, what she is seeking in her studies. Who that remembers the tone, the air with which Rachel answered—"La verite—can ever forget it! It was said simply, sweetly, within out affectation, without assumption, but with the profoundest earnestness. From that mement the heart leaped out to Adrienne; it knew that it might expect all nobility from her. Ristori says these words as she would say, "I am looking for my pocket handkerchief, have you seen it!" Mind, we do not complain of the naturalness of the accent, but of the commonplace meaning and the superficial manner. If these two little words mean anything, they are meant as a key-note to Adrienne's character, and to misinterpret them is to betray at the very beginning the

clear hage as she entered this princely r h, may as and one-rod this princely room; her n te sila embroidered all over with gold, long white, es, her hair in powder, and, for all ornament, ab-neck a price less chain of rarest rose-coral, the rich

her neck a pris, was dann of the rose-cost, and has ward, a handred vears of toil, and death of generalise of divers, in further, Indian seas.

We do not care to dhe to upon the painful craggers, and forced pathos of the last scenes of this play as a sented by Alistori. It is here that she comes into a most inevitable and striking contrast with Eachel as makes the wonder grow, that she should dare the challes a Reachel's Adjague was so facults a create, which is the challes and the challes are the challes and the challes are the challes and the challes are the challes makes the wonder grow, that she should dare the challen Rachel's Adrienne was so fragile a creature that from iterst, the heart took her upin its hand to shield her from the heart took her upin its hand to shield her from rude breath, and we easily saw Destit leading her so way, from the moment Love whispers his knowledge, was marked too we watch her sweet departure, and, when hour comes, she false away as geatily, as tonderly, as light in the seening say. Take, the very last moment all, as she fell back in her chair and fixed upon us out that must of white, her dark eyes set in ghastly decrease that the control of the control o

was so terrible that one shight casive bollers if real ales, is how few short mostites it was—but the deals addrience, as a whole, was as far removed from a new scene of physical agony as was possible to make it. Provided the provided of the same of the same and the same of the same and look of her as an addressed the fatal flowers, and was pressed them to her heart their erimson petals broke and duttering down upon her white dress seemed to real breaking of her girlish heart. Rachely art was see fine and true, that it would as been impossible for her to go through—even if also been abled—such a scene of gymnestices as Risteri five as with on this occasion. It is plain that she look the possibility of dying, with stoild incredulity. She is such a long and hearty smift at the bouquet as to say the warning sometimes given to impedious small boy maiden aunts, "that they will smell the flowers topice. The smift has something defiant in it, as much as it." Come on, Death!" And then they two go at it, seems to us that with all this strongling, gurgling gurgling is very well done, though it Struck us a repremature when we first heard it, wreating, first a Maurice, who did not seem to like it, and get quite by in the face, then with Michounet, and then with both in the face, then with Michounet, and then with both in the face, then with Michounet, and then the status. flopping," to borrow a word from Dickens; the in full vigor and beginning all over again with wars —in all this it seems not to have been remen that there may be sensitive persons in the and who really find this business disagreeable. But are those who like it. Bets were freely taken as to probable duration of the struggle. There was u good of curiosity expressed as to why neither Michonnet Maurice went for a medical man; but the patients see all along so strong and vigorous that they might ea excused for their neglect. Never was so much given for the same amount of money. We have excused for their neglect. Never was so much a given for the same amount of money. We have Forrest die in Hamlet, when it appeared as if he mea make a night of it, and die all over the stage in a known style, but he was not at all equal to Riston, last, however, she gives it up, and with ill-conceale Michonnet and Maurice shout. "She is dead!" "8 dead!" and we leave the theater sad and disuppoint the sing withal a little pleasure in the assurt of bygone years has not yet suffered an eclipse holds her seat secure from rivalry and from the ingration forgativithness. of forgetfulness.

WASHINGTON.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE MISSISSIPPI DELEGA AND THE PRESIDENT-THE EFFECT ON THE 80 OF THE SUBCTIONS-TROUBLE IN THE DEMOCR. NATIONAL COMMITTEE-PARDONS -- PERSONAL THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

BY THESORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 18 Messrs. Hillyer and Lowry, the Mississippi Co mission, to-day called upon the President by prev appointment, having yesterday sent to him the lution of the Legislature of that State in relation Jefferson Davis. They presented to him a letter in Gov. Humphrey, who says, among other things, those whom he represents do not seek to screen I Davis from trial; that his imprisonment is not ne sary to secure his presence when desired for trial, that his continued incarceration threatens fatal sults to his health; that the ends or justice will reached by admitting him to hail on partle wh reached by admitting him to bail on parole, wh they severally ask. The documents seem to asso that there will be no trial. The President received the Commissioners courteously, and informed

that he would give to the application due consid

Leading Southern gentlemen who have recently ed Washington indicate a decided change as in prog in the South on the subject of Impartial Suffrage. overwhelming defeat of the Democratic Conserva party, in the recent elections, has convinced all the Southern men that restoration is impe without some concession to the dominant sentiment of the country. The position to by the President, and the belief that the pe of the loyal States would repudiate the action of gress, has caused them to commit their State strongly against the Constitutional Amendments preclude any probability of its adoption by them any contingency. Beside, they argue, that to e sent to the disfranchisement of all the active Rebal ment, would be unjust to those who are no a guilty than themselves. In this dilemma they that of the two, the South would prefer to admit negroes to a qualified participation in the ele-franchise. As soon as the sentiment of the people the South can be brought up to the necessary pothe proposition for a compromise on basis will be entertained, and, it is believed, far received. The indications also multiply that leaders of the Democratic party are also about change front on this subject, and join in the effect obtain a settlement of the existing difficulty on a erally satisfactory basis. In this settlement the ministration will be left out in the cold, and mitted to linger out the balance of its term in pa cal insignificance and obscurity

The National Executive or Democratic Comm broke up in disgust. They found them \$30,000 in debt, nearly all advanced by a prombanker of this city, the elections, the people, Congress against them, and the South refusing them. assume political power by accepting the Constional Amendment. A violent quarrel took place was openly stated that they had the President and Attorney-General on their side, but that the rest the Cabinet had been made a political unit ag

them by the recent elections.

Very few pardons of late Rebels are being gos by the President at present, and it is understool to be his intention to grant such pardons except few exceptionable cases. The report that R. I Hunter was here to urge the issue of his pardon error. He wished to dispose of some property, was obliged to get a release of the Government of confiscation before he could do so. He succession in accomplishing his object.

Among the arrivals here to-day are Gen. Gerr Morgan of Ohio at the Metropolitan, and Ger.

A. Logan of Illinois and W. H. Trescott of 8 Carolina at Willard's.

The President has directed the issue of a #55 for the pardon of Zeno Kelly, convicted at the Oct term, 1863, of the U. S. Circuit Court for the DS of Massachusetts of fitting out a vessel for the #55 for the Massachusetts of fitting out a vessel for the #55 trade, and sentenced to four years' imprisonm

The census of the Indian tribes, as prepared annual report of the Commissioner of Indian a for 1866, shows that the total number of Indian Workmen are engaged in demolishing the old

Department. In consequence, relic-seeker around the building in large numbers, hack choice fragments of it for preservation.

It is stated in political circles that the Prehas requested Secretary McCuiloch to ask Mt. Stosend in his resignation as Commissioner of in Revenue, and that the Secretary declined to interest the secretary declined the secretary declined to interest the secretary declined the sec

on the ground of the acquaintance of Mr. with the duties of his office and of his fitness It is stated that a new evening paper to be commenced here. It will be Radical Rep

in politics.

The prize Sally Magie, captured in the early the war, and valued at about \$76,000, will be in a few days for distribution by the Fourth to the officers and crew of the U. S. steamer v

City. The Douro, also captured by the Qual-will be distributed during the present week. The Quartermaster-General has in contempations of the present pailing fences sure the National Cemeteries, and the substitution mental iron rail fences. Ccl. J. M. Moore, Chie Burial corps, is receiving letters from friends ceased Union soldiers, called forth by the sta-that has been sublished and forth by the stathat has been published of the desecration of mains of Union soldiers, which are represente-ing buried by contract, and as being subjects dignities for the sake of making money. In ment is utterly false, as the reinterment of mains is being done by the Quartermester's ment through its own employes, and every taken to do the business decently and in Through the efforts of Col. Moore and his as the memains of 60,000 deceased saidiers hav ideastified and reinterred, and head-boards ph

identified and reinterred, and head-boards their graves. This is twice as many as worsh wise have been identified.

There was another death from Aslatic chalf freedman in this city to day.

The proceedings of the subscribers to the fit proposed new steamship line between Wasland New-Yerk give promise of its early estable. Notwithstanding Mr. Bullitt's efforts to utated as Marshal for the Eastern District of Landers and Lan